

For Dr. Lardner's Sixth Lecture see First Page.
For a new Chapter of Barnaby Rudge see Last Page.
For City Intelligence see next Page.

Home League.

Every effort to give this a party cast should be indignantly frowned upon. There is nothing of the nature of party belonging to it. In the selection of officers for the New York State League, all parties have been indiscriminately named. The whole object of the Home League is the protection of home industry and reciprocal commerce; any and every party made up of Americans must be favorable to such a league. There may be some difference of opinion in the mode or means of effecting the protection which a prosperous industry requires, and securing from nations selfish and arbitrary, an equal, just and reciprocal trade. We think, with a view to correct unity of action and power, an association of the kind named is absolutely necessary. There are in this state three parties—the Whig, the Tammany, and the Conservative; and if all the individuals which compose each were consulted, we believe nine-tenths would peremptorily declare in favor of the protection of home industry and reciprocity in our trade with foreign nations. It is notorious that a large proportion of the Whig party are in favor of these objects. Some of the large manufacturing capitalists of the East, it has been stated, apprehending greater reduction in prices from home competition fostered by adequate protection, than from foreign importations, are averse to increasing our tariff. This statement goes upon the assumption that they are egregiously selfish, sordid and unpatriotic—that to gratify their cupidity they would prestate the whole mass of our manufacturers of middling and moderate means, and that they would tax the whole body of our consumers by aiding foreigners to export from them prices beyond the value they receive—that they would, to put money in their own pockets, deliberately aid in enriching foreign countries to the impoverishment of their own. We believe there are very few of this character, and their influence never can obtain much weight.

But there are among the Whigs in our commercial cities, great numbers connected secretly or indirectly with foreign manufacturers and importers, and who, through them and their fabrics, make their gains. They are indeed formidable. Wielding a vast capital, they obtain an influence over our monied institutions, and, most unfortunately, the press in our city has yielded to them. Measures adopted here, calculated to counteract the injustice of foreign enactments aimed at our prosperity in order to enrich their coffers, have in many instances been opposed with epithets of the most virulent condemnation. And, in many instances, the very language of British hirelings has been adopted by them. We have often seen in the newspapers of our city the very principles recommended by Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, and, in fact, by all the best patriots of our country, condemned as weak, foolish and silly. They have been represented as the crude notions of the barbarism and ignorance of former days. By looking into the foreign journals, the same arguments—if arguments they can be called—and in many instances the same vituperative epithets, may be found copied verbatim et literatim. Fortunately, the press of the country are American, and on them we must mainly rely for the defence of this great cause.

For lack of room, we cannot here show the principles professed by the Tammany party favorable to the objects of the League.

THE CASE OF GROGAN.—The official correspondence between the Governor of Vermont, the Secretary of State, and the British Minister, in relation to the capture of J. W. Grogan by a British party, in September last, has been published. It consists of 1. Gov. Jenison's letter, announcing the capture of Grogan to the Department of State; 2. The reply of the Acting Secretary of State, acknowledging its receipt; 3. A second letter of Gov. Jenison forwarding testimony, and announcing Grogan's surrender by the British Authorities; 4. The Acting Secretary's acknowledgement; 5. The Acting Secretary's letter to Mr. Fox, calling his attention to the facts and the testimony, and urging them upon his early consideration; 6. Mr. Fox's reply, stating that he would lose no time in making the necessary inquiries, and in communicating the result; 7. A second letter from Mr. Fox announcing that Sir Richard Jackson, administrator of the government of British North America, had already, previously to receiving through him the representation of the United States Government, had his attention directed to the business, and had caused an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the arrest. As it was ascertained, however, that Grogan's arrest had been effected out of Canadian jurisdiction, the Secretary says that orders were given by the administration of the government for his immediate release; 8. A third letter from Mr. Fox stating that Her Majesty's Government, upon hearing the first report of Grogan's arrest, and without waiting for any official communication, had immediately transmitted orders for his release; 9. The Acting Governor of Canada had, in the meantime, anticipated the desire of Her Majesty's Government in this respect, and had further directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of Grogan's arrest, with the view of visiting with suitable punishment any persons in Her Majesty's service who should be proved to have been concerned in the affair; 10. A letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox stating that he was "directed by the President to express his sense of the very proper and prompt manner in which Her Majesty's Government in England, as well as her Canadian authorities, have acted in the case of Grogan; and he trusts that equal regard to justice, and to what is due by one friendly nation to another, may distinguish every occasion of intercourse between the two Governments."

Two hundred and one deaths occurred in the City during the last week. Of these 73 were Men, 49 Women, 48 Boys and 31 Girls. Of Consumption there were 44, of Convulsions 11, of Puerperal 23, of Fevers 27, of Inflammation of the Lungs 19. There were 127 natives of the United States, 43 of Ireland, and 12 of Germany.

On the 4th inst. the joiners' shop of Messrs S. & S. G. Walker at Buffalo was burned with all its contents. Loss \$5,000.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Yesterday, Mr. George F. Cook was brought before the Recorder on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by his counsel, Edward Sandford, Esq., to test his right to a discharge from custody. One of the Directors and the Cashier of the Eagle Bank of Boston, deposed that Ralph Thompson, by a collusion with K. B. Odiorne, one of the Tellers, had defrauded the Bank of \$30,000 and assumed it as his, that as Mr. Cooke was a partner of Mr. Thompson in business, that he also was concerned in the fraud. Mr. Sandford, the counsel of Mr. Cook, then moved the discharge of his client from custody, as nothing appeared against him. The Recorder, with the consent of the District Attorney, then discharged Mr. Cook from custody. Mr. John A. Morrill, of counsel for Ralph Thompson, who is still under bonds of \$1,000 to appear, then offered to send his client back to Boston for trial without the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts, and the District Attorney stated was all that he required.

A DUEL OR A HOAX.—We heard on Sunday of a duel said to have taken place at Hoboken the day previous; but as our authority was apocryphal and as we have a great horror of imposing upon our readers by false rumors, we declined publishing the particulars. Now however that the other papers are giving currency to the story, although the American says positively that it is an absolute hoax, we shall give the rumors as they reach us. They are, first, that at an evening party in the city Mr. John Schermerhorn, after dancing with a lady who was under the protection of Mr. Alexander Fleming, was requested by the latter to allow him a moment's private conversation, which he readily granted, and was then informed by Mr. F. that he was a blackleg and should not dance with the lady aforesaid. Mr. S. thereupon challenged Mr. Fleming, who declined to meet him for the reason before assigned why he should not dance with the lady; Mr. F. moreover entered complaint and had Mr. John Schermerhorn bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Peter Schermerhorn, brother of John, thereupon assumed his brother's quarrel and challenged Fleming, who, rumor saith, met him at Hoboken on Saturday as above mentioned and was somewhat severely wounded.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Among the Reports adopted last evening by the Board of Aldermen, were one of the Committee on Laws, with a memorial to the Legislature for the repeal of the law for re-organizing the Criminal Court of this City, passed in 1840, and another of the same Committee, with a memorial, praying the Legislature to repeal so much of the Registry Law as requires the registration of voters. The other proceedings are crowded out to-day.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The Captain of the ship Ocean, from this port to New-Orleans, on the 13th ult. saw a boat nearly a mile to windward, but before they were able to reach her she had swamped in the heavy sea, and four men in her perished just as the hope of succor began to dawn. The boat probably belonged to the wrecked vessel of whose loss these were the only survivors.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.—The trial of Cook, for the murder of young Phelps, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Brooklyn yesterday. We present in another column the reported proceedings thus far. The testimony for the prosecution had not closed.

A MURDER.—An affray, says the Jefferson, Mo. Enquirer, took place in Collaway county, last week, between Samuel Hayden and Mr. Citerly. After a scuffle in a grocery, Hayden walked out across the street; he was followed by Citerly, when Hayden drew a pistol and shot Citerly through the body, causing his death instantly. Hayden is in jail.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday last, Mr. Samuel Rogers, a farmer in Chester county, Pa., attempted to commit suicide by putting to his breast the muzzle of a gun, and a candle at the priming-pan, having taken off the lock, the contents of the gun were lodged in his body, and there is no possibility of his recovery.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young lady, aged 27, on her passage to this city in the steamer Worcester, on Saturday night, threw herself overboard and was drowned. Her name was Fife. A reward of \$500 is offered for the recovery of her body. Aberration of intellect, it is said, was the cause of the melancholy accident.

A DRUNKARD BURNED TO DEATH.—In the township of Markham, near Toronto, in Canada, early last week, a drunkard named Michael Mahoney, fell into the fire while intoxicated, and was burned to death, communicating the flames to his house, which was burned to the ground. His cinders were found among the ruins in the morning.

HUXURY.—The cellar of Mr. Doebler, of Bloomsburg, Pa. was entered by burglars on the night of the 5th inst., and robbed of 200 pounds of sausages and some other valuables.

We are informed that the defalcation of Mr. Sinclair at the Mechanics' Banking Association, upon hearing the first report of Grogan's arrest, and without waiting for any official communication, had immediately transmitted orders for his release. The acting Governor of Canada had, in the meantime, anticipated the desire of Her Majesty's Government in this respect, and had further directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of Grogan's arrest, with the view of visiting with suitable punishment any persons in Her Majesty's service who should be proved to have been concerned in the affair; 9. A letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox stating that he was "directed by the President to express his sense of the very proper and prompt manner in which Her Majesty's Government in England, as well as her Canadian authorities, have acted in the case of Grogan; and he trusts that equal regard to justice, and to what is due by one friendly nation to another, may distinguish every occasion of intercourse between the two Governments."

A young man named John Thrasher, engaged in attending a saw-mill at Well's River, N. H. on the 7th, by some accident was thrown upon the saw, and almost instantly killed. His head was completely torn in pieces.

The warehouse of P. S. J. Swigert at Frankfort, Ky., was entered on the night of the 18th, and robbed of property—mostly bonds of that State—to the amount of above \$3,000.

Nathan Stevens, at Haverhill, N. H., was drowned in the Connecticut on the 6th. The next day his body was found, with a bottle of rum in his pocket.

The opening of the Railroad between Albany and Boston has been postponed until the 20th inst. in consequence of the heavy rains, which have delayed its completion.

A young man named Parley Ayres was severely, and it is feared fatally, wounded on the 9th inst. by the bursting of an emery wheel over which he was at work at Rochester.

The report of Kirk's arrest, of the firm of Kirk & Johnson, was premature; he has not yet been taken.

Dr. Lardner lectures this evening at Niblo's.

Prof. Potter, of Union College, lectures this evening before the Brooklyn Athenaeum.

Major Tothman lectures before the Brooklyn Lyceum this evening.

Hon. Geo. M. Dallas lectures this evening upon "Russia" before the Mercantile Library Association at Clinton Hall. Of course there will be a full attendance.

The lectures of CHARLES EAMES, Esq., of this city, are received with great favor by the Philadelphians. But why do their journals persist in calling him "the Professor"?

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 13. Before Judges Kent, Lott, Smith, Connelley, Martineau, and Bergen.

Trial of William H. Cook for the murder of George Phelps, on the 29th of September, 1840. The prisoner is about 19 years of age. He has lost, during his long confinement, that bright look which marked his countenance on his first examination, being now somewhat pale and thin.

The usual delay in capital cases took place as to the formation of a jury. One was finally formed, composed of the following gentlemen:

Samuel T. Roberts, John Barker, Daniel Clayton, John C. Gott, Jacob Denby, John Warrman, John Kenny, John Williamson, Abraham A. Bickford, John King, Thos. Doyle and Stephen Cramer.

A recess for one hour was then ordered. The District Attorney opened for the prosecution, in which he detailed the various facts that have come to light in regard to the murder, and stated his belief of being able to fasten its perpetration upon the prisoner at the bar.

Isabella McKee, sworn—Resides at No. 21 Vandewater-street, N. Y. I resided in Broad-street, near Bergen-street, in 1840, the front of her house facing the river. The house had but one window on Bergen-street, and that in the garret. There were two vacant lots between her house and Bergen-street. They formed a hollow, and Bergen-street was on a bank. Recollects the body of a boy being found in the vacant lots. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon when it was seen, and saw a boy's cap near a rock. Went towards it and saw a little boy lying on his side, his head towards Bergen-street. His knees were a little drawn up. There was a round wound on the right side of the neck, apparently about the size of a small marble. Went to Mrs. Greenland, next door. She did not go to see the body, but said we would call one. Mr. King was on the railroad, and I went and got him. When I went back, saw two or three strange men, whom Mrs. Greenland had brought. There were two or three rocks in the lot; one of them, near the boy's feet, had blood on it. It was a sort of shelling rock, and there was blood on the inclined part of it. There was a great deal of blood on the ground, and also blood on the hands and throat. His collar by near the cap. Did not know the boy and had not seen him before. Does not know the prisoner at the bar. The body of the boy was taken away to his father's house. Understood it was Gen. Phelps. There was a grocery pass-book in the cap. Cross examined—Did not see any but that one wound. Had seen three boys on that afternoon near the house with guns. They were from 10 to 14, one of them corresponding in size with the deceased. When I first saw him I said I thought he had been shot. The wound looked round like a bullet-hole. Did not notice the report of a gun about there that day. The window in the garret was in a line with the boy. There was no curtain to it. There was a very little passing in the street. The street was three or four feet higher than the lots, and no fence between them. There were no houses near there except Mrs. Greenland's and my own. The next house was two streets off, but the lot could not be seen from it on account of the bank. The collar was such as small boys wear, white linen, usually tied with a ribbon. There was no blood upon the collar. Did not notice the collar till I had returned with Mr. King, when it was shown to me. Had heard no noise whatever, and supposed the little boy lay asleep when I first saw him. Did not see a hole in each side of his neck.

By Prosecution—Only saw one side of his neck. Cross examined—Saw no cut on his neck, because I thought it was blood there. Did not examine him, and cannot say positively as to his wound. Assure there was a round hole, and saw no cut. There was blood running from it. His clothing seemed to be a dark green or black bombazine. He had on a shirt. His eyes were shut.

James E. Underhill, sworn—Resides in Brooklyn. Saw the body of the boy. He was on his back, leaning towards the left side. There was a handkerchief over his face when I came up. Took it off and saw his throat cut about three inches long on the right side. It seemed to be such a wound as would be made with a sharp-pointed knife. The deepest part of the cut was near the ear. There were near 10 persons there when I got to him. His feet were six or eight feet from the rock. Witness is one of the Common Council. The embankment on Bergen-street is four or five feet high. Got a window-shutter, had the body on it, and directed it to be carried away. Believes it went to his father's where I afterwards saw it, between Court and Clinton-streets. It was next morning. The body was taken away about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The wound seemed as if the knife had been stuck in, drawn somewhat back, and the throat cut. The hole lay open like this. It did not seem like a bullet wound. Does not know how the handkerchief got on his face. It was there when I came. The place is very dirty. The ground was broken a good deal about there.

With the exception of the two houses, the situation was as much retired as any about there. Has never seen people about there gunning. Coming up and saw the throat cut about three inches long on the right side. It seemed to be such a wound as would be made with a sharp-pointed knife. The deepest part of the cut was near the ear. There were near 10 persons there when I got to him. His feet were six or eight feet from the rock. Witness is one of the Common Council. The embankment on Bergen-street is four or five feet high. Got a window-shutter, had the body on it, and directed it to be carried away. Believes it went to his father's where I afterwards saw it, between Court and Clinton-streets. It was next morning. The body was taken away about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The wound seemed as if the knife had been stuck in, drawn somewhat back, and the throat cut. The hole lay open like this. It did not seem like a bullet wound. Does not know how the handkerchief got on his face. It was there when I came. The place is very dirty. The ground was broken a good deal about there.

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By this Morning's Northern Mail.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1841.

On one subject I was under a misapprehension prior to coming here. I supposed the larger portion of the Loco-Foco party intended to support Mr. Van Buren for President in 1844. It is not so. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the Recluse of Kinderhook has now very few advocates South or West of the Delaware. The tide may turn in season; but just at present it sets very strongly against him, and his look is a sorry one.

The party will probably take its next candidate for President from the Senate, and perhaps for Vice President also. Mr. Buchanan of Pa. is certainly looking to the first post, and Mr. Koss of Ala. is esteemed eligible for the second. But Col. Benton's star appears to be in the ascendant, at least at the Globe office. His blustering voice was instantly raised in vehement opposition to the Message, in order to forestall the judgement of the party, and hush the approbation which it was feared its moderate tone and conciliatory doctrines would extort. It is his ruffian spirit which dictates the brutal attacks on Mr. Webster, which defile the columns of that sheet, if its defilement be possible. Last evening's leading article violently assails that portion of the Message which treats of the Right of Search on the Slave Coast, which it attributes to Mr. Webster, insinuating broadly and repeatedly that he is in the pay of England, and engaged in selling our rights and interests to her for sordid gold! Such is the spirit of master and man—Benton and Blair. Shall they ever again be the rulers of the American people?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.—The Intelligence of yesterday contains an extract from the forthcoming Report of the Postmaster General. It confirms the statement we made some days since that this Office would propose a plan to secure to the Government the right of mail-transmission on Railroads by direct purchase. A meeting of the Presidents of the Railroad Companies has been invited at Washington on the 18th of January by the Postmaster General. The extract states that \$400,000 are now paid to the Companies, without power in the Department to regulate the travel, arrival and departure of the mails. In view of this fact the Postmaster says:

"It has occurred to me that the present was the most favorable period for the adoption of some measure by Congress whereby to secure to the United States the right to transport the mail upon these roads in all time to come, free of any annual charge upon the Post Office Department, by the advancement of a sum in gross, which may be agreed upon to each of these companies, or such of them as may be willing to contract. Many of the railroad companies, and some of them constituting most important links in the great chain of intercommunication between Boston and Charleston, owing to the great derangement of the monetary concerns of the world, and the depression of all State and company stocks, find themselves laboring under embarrassments and difficulties which in the aid of the General Government, applied in the way proposed, would effectually remove, and at the same time secure to the United States the advantage and the ample equivalent of transporting the mail upon the roads."

"The credit of the United States to an amount not greater than the sum necessary to produce, at five per cent. interest, the amount paid by the Post Office Department to these companies annually, would, I have no doubt, be sufficient to accomplish this desirable end. The prompt and favorable action of Congress upon this subject at the present time would effectually secure the Government against the danger of being called upon for occasional and large appropriations to meet the balances due by the Department."

"If the Government was required to pay postage upon official correspondence, and if the franking privilege was abolished or reduced to proper limits, the revenue of the Department would be increased to an amount sufficient of itself to pay the interest upon the debt to be incurred by the proposed arrangement, and liquidate the principal in less than thirty years."

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The Intelligence of yesterday contains the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Aberdeen and our late Minister to England, Mr. Stevenson, relative to the seizure and detention of our vessels upon the coast of Africa, under the pretence that they were engaged in the slave trade. The correspondence is very long filling eight columns of the Intelligence. Of course it is out of the question for us to say more of it now; to-morrow we shall present a careful abstract of the whole.

CHIEF.—The Legislature of this State convened on the 6th inst. JAMES J. PARAN (Opp.) was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and REUBEN F. STALLING of the House, each by a majority of two. Gov. Corwin's Message was transmitted on the 7th.

FROM FLORIDA.—News to Dec. 5 has been received from Micanopy. Two Indians sent out from Fort Fanning, on the 9th inst., were found dead on the road. They are supposed to have been murdered by hostile Indians—probably by part of the savages under Chitta Hadjo and Tussetuge. The Savannah Republican's correspondent says:

Tiger-Tail is at Fort Fanning; efforts were made to excite him to revenge the murder of his two men; but without effect. He would do nothing till he could consult his people at Tampa. The only sure way of catching these small marauding parties is to excite those who have come in to revenge the death of their friends.

PIRACY.—The N. O. Crescent City says that a man named De Saché has made oath to the following statement: That on May 19, 1840, while a passenger on board the schooner Caledonia for St. Thomas he, with three other passengers, was put into a small boat by the Captain, named Potter, and his armed crew and set adrift. The purpose was to rob them of their money. They were blown into Porto Rico. The Captain and one of the sailors named Gannat, who chanced to be in New-Orleans, had been arrested.

DOUBT MURDER.—A dispute arose between two men named Leonard and Hawthorn, at Pearlington, Miss., on the 28th, when the former attacked Hawthorn with a bowie knife. George Perry, a third party, rushed in to prevent murder, but he fell a victim to the knife of the assassin. Leonard despatched both of them, and, unfortunately, for the ends of retributive justice, absconded, and had not been arrested at the latest dates.

DEADLY AFFRAY.—Wm. Dockrell, a school-master at New Orleans, while coaching a clerk named Bello for a previous insult, was stabbed by him so that he died immediately.

CAPT. E. B. TATEM.—An old and respected citizen of Mobile, was run over by a frightened horse on the 1st and instantly killed.